# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,533.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.



THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | |
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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| Fourth and succeeding Insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4 „ „ |
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 10th May 1870, at noon.

| May | | May | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 10 | Leave Colombo | 17 |
| „ Rutnagherry | 11 | „ Galle | 18 |
| „ Vingorla | 11 | „ Tuticorin | 21 |
| „ Carwar | 12 | „ Pondicherry | 22 |
| „ Mangalore | 13 | „ Madras | 25 |
| „ Cannanore | 14 | „ Coconada | 27 |
| „ Tellicherry | 14 | „ Vizagapatam | 28 |
| „ Calicut | 14 | „ Bimlipatam | 29 |
| „ Beypore | 14 | „ Gopalpore | 29 |
| „ Cochin | 15 | „ False Point | 30 |
| „ Tuticorin | 16 | Arrive Calcutta | 31 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, dispatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., W. A. Hussey, Commander, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, touching at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | Saturday. | Leave Cochin | Friday. |
| „ Rutnagherry | Sunday. | „ Beypore | Sunday. |
| „ Malwan | „ | „ Calicut | „ |
| „ Vingorla | „ | „ Tellicherry | „ |
| „ Goa | Monday. | „ Cannanore | „ |
| „ Carwar | „ | „ Mangalore | Sunday. |
| „ Compta | „ | „ Compta | Monday. |
| „ Mangalore | Tuesday. | „ Carwar | „ |
| „ Cannanore | Wednesday. | „ Goa | Tuesday. |
| „ Tellicherry | „ | „ Vingorla | „ |
| „ Calicut | „ | „ Malwan | „ |
| „ Beypore | „ | „ Rutnagherry | Wednesday. |
| Arrive Cochin | Thursday. | Arrive Bombay | Thursday. |

The Steamer LORD CLYDE Captain Kinsconn, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 2nd May, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 s.s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Dorkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to Jeejeebhoy, Campbell, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 |
| „ Suez | £ 40 | £ 22-10 |
| „ Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 |
| „ Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 |

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martin, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 6th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 8th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have received Archipelago-Toscano, to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month till further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £23 | £15 | £4 | Without Food |
| Suez | 33 | 22 | 9 | |
| Port Said | 40 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 45 | 33 | 12 | |
| Naples | 50 | 35 | 13 | |
| Leghorn | 53 | 36 | 15 | |
| Genoa | 58 | 36 | 15 | |

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,500 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £38; 2nd class £24. .....

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £66, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class ..... £55
Second Class ..... £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 2½ per cent w a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer ATOS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Revcom, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 5th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

| | Cabin. | Deck without Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £16 | £6 -15 |
| To Suez | £30 | £11-15 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £12-10 |
| To Trieste | £40 | £16-10 |

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and Steamers in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety and beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :

First Class ..... £13 | Second Class ..... £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

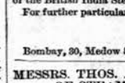
For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. R., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17TH MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers :

Rates of Passage—1st class.

To Suez £ 30 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can
„ Port Said „ 32 } be obtained on board at moderate
„ Liverpool „ 45 } rates.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and forms of Bills of Lading, apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 8th May, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,179 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain Geo. Hyde, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 7th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 7th May, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th April 1870.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undermoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

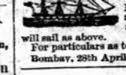
| | |
|---|---|
| Hurnee, | Malwan, |
| Unjunwell, | Vingorla, |
| Rutnagherry, | Goa, Panjim. |
| Joytapoor, | |

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL EARLY NEXT MONTH.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government for conveyance of Troops).



THE Composite Clipper-built Ship DILHAREE, 1,292 Tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, classed A1 10 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 28th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA 1 Iron ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Duchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

FOR RANGOON.

THE fine British Barque ELIZABETH, 505 Tons, G. Owen, Commander, will sail on 10th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to the Captain or to

HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE DUBASH.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd May 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. NYANZA, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Glover without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

Captain Glover will not be responsible for any damage done after the cargo leaves the Steamer's deck.

BALLI BROTHERS.

Bombay 3rd May 1870.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published To-morrow,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of the Steamer AJACE, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she will COMMENCE DISCHARGING TO-MORROW.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents Steamer Alice.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY of SHANGHAE, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Crockett without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his Office, at Tanna, up to noon, the 20th of May 1870, for the REPAIRS of ROADS, TANKS, WELLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., in the several Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and all further information obtained, on personal application during Office hours.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna, 3rd May 1870.

KATTA KHALLA TEA COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors of the Company, to FILE their CLAIMS with me on or before the SIXTH day of JUNE next, that the same may be examined and adjusted if found correct. No Claim will be entertained unless sent on by that date.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SEVEN per share, for the year ending 28th February 1870, WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of May 1870, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAYS, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—At the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Viegas Slip Company (Limited), held at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May 1870, there were present fourteen Shareholders.—Mr. Cursetjee Nosserwanjee Cama, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, occupied the Chair.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Secretary read the Proceedings of the Second Ordinary General Meeting, which were duly confirmed, and then read the Report of the Directors.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously carried :—

1st. Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Nosserwanjee Cama, and seconded by Mr. Babajeee Cassinath,—"That the Report read before the Meeting, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted."

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Govindjee Laxmichund,—"That a Dividend of Rupees Seven per share be declared payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of May 1870, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort."

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla, and seconded by Mr. Jeevajee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee,—"That Messrs. Pestonjee Framjee Bahajee and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey be re-elected as Directors."

4th. Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Patell, and seconded by Mr. Bulwuntrow Krishna Palekar,—"That Messrs. Coovercjee Rustomjee Mody and Nowrojee Jorabjee Gaze be re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rupees One Hundred each per annum."

5th. Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Patell, and seconded by Mr. Easuntrow Krishna Palekar,—"That the thanks of the shareholders are due to the Directors for their able management of the affairs of this Company."

6th. Proposed by Mr. Bulwuntrow Krishna Palekar, and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Patell,—"That the thanks of the Meeting are due to Mr. Cursetjee Nosserwanjee Cama for his able conduct in the Chair.

CURSETJEE NOSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NOTICE.—THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the above Company, at the Agent's Office, No. 29 Meadow Street, Fort, up to 16th May 1870, for the supply at the Mill, by Contract, of the MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES during the year 1870.

Schedules of Articles, for which tenders are invited, and terms or conditions of Contract can be obtained on application at the Agent's Office.

Parties may tender for one or more complete parts or classes.

Tender to be addressed to the Directors of the Company, and the words, "Tenders for Miscellaneous Articles" be written on the Cover.

The Company will not assign any reason for refusing lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMJEE DINSHAW JELA, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 1/11 | 1/8 per Rupee. |
| „ | „ 4 „ | 1/11 | do. |
| „ | „ 3 „ | 1/10 15/16 | do. |
| „ | „ 2 „ | 1/10 15/16 | do. |
| „ | „ 1 „ | 1/10 3/4 | do. |
| On demand | | 1/10 11/16 | do. |
| „ Scotland and Ireland | | | do. |
| „ Circular Notes for the use of Travellers | | 1/10 5/8 | do. |

The Bank negotiates and collects bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,60,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 4 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ 12 „ „ 5 „

By order of the Directors,
ALEXANDER WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

STEVEN'S CELEBRATED BREAD MAKING MACHINES, FOR HOME USE,

Are very simple and portable, and specially adapted for the use of Residents in the Mofussil or Travellers in the districts.

Price (reduced to) Net ..... Rs. 25.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

STATIONERY Received every Mail, for Local, Mofussil, and Overland Correspondence.

DRAWING MATERIALS.

Of every description, adapted to Painting and to Pencil and Crayon Drawing.

DRAUGHTSMEN'S REQUISITES.

Drawing Boards, Tracing and Section Paper, Tracing Cloth, Papers mounted and unmounted, Vulcanite Seals, Squares, &c.—hard smooth and do not work, Drawing Pens and Drawing Pins, Stencil Plates.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, a fast Fleabitten high-caste ARAB HORSE, goes in single and double harness, very showy, would make a capital Lady's Riding Horse, with a circular glass-fronted very light miniature BROUGHAM. Price for the whole turn-out Rs. 900.

Also.

A Fleabitten ARAB GALLOWAY, very fast, with a neat light DOGCART, with diamond leather Hood, in good order. Price for the whole turn-out Rs. 550. This Horse is a very good saddle horse.

For full particulars apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED; Hindoo or Portuguese; good job hands preferred. Must be able to compose English well, and be regular in attendance. Good wages and plenty of batta.—Apply to Superintendent, "Bombay Gazette."

FURNISHED HOUSE on Malabar Hill, TO BE LET, to 15th October next, 120 Land's End Road, Lower Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to Mr. JAFFER SULLIMJAN.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ASSAYE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for delivery of their Goods at once, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk of the concerned without further intimation.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in ... ck.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from ...0 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co., BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA. ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

## NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT, 6TH MAY, 1870.

FIRST APPEARANCE

OF

MISS TILLY EARLE,

IN HER GREAT IMPERSONATION

OF

POLLY ECCLES,

In Robertson's great Comedy (in three Acts) of

CASTE,

Played by her in Melbourne, Calcutta, and the North West Provinces for 150 Nights with unbounded success.

MR. JOHN EDOUIN,

THE CELEBRATED DANCER AND PANTOMIMIST.

SUPPORTED BY

Mr. H. RICHARDSON,
„ F. H. POLLOCK,
„ S. HERBERTE,
Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,
&c., &c., &c.

THE GREAT HIGHLAND SWORD DANCE.

The Musical Farce, entitled,

TOO PARTICULAR BY HALF.

NOTICE.—Reduction in the Price of Dress Circle to Rs. 4, or for the Three Performances Rs. 10.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where Seats may be secured for One or the Three Performances.

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

MR. RICHARD ROBERTS is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.

OWEN & OKELL.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

MR. H. B. ADDIS, CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders WILL BE HELD, at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 6th proximo, (not on WEDNESDAY the 4th prox., as previously advertised) at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, appointing Directors, and considering the dissolubility or otherwise of making a further return from paid-up Capital.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th April 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 30th instant, to FRIDAY the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th April 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

DIVIDEND FOR YEAR TO 30TH JUNE 1869.

NOTICE.—The Dividend of Rs. 20 on each Old Share, and Rs. 10-6-5 on each New Share, for the year ended 30th June 1869, declared on 11th April 1870, will be PAID on 12th instant, at the office of the undersigned, on the production by Shareholders of their Share Certificates.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 1,075 of Government 4 per Cent. Stock for each Old Share, and of Rs. 700 of Government 4 per Cent. Stock for each New Share, will be made at the Office of the Liquidators, on and after THURSDAY the 12th instant, on production by Shareholders of their Certificates for the Shares they may hold.

A SPECIAL NOTICE with instructions as to the mode of dealing with and transferring the abovenamed 4 per Cent Stock will be sent to the registered address of each Shareholder before the 11th instant.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 9th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Copper old from boilers, Lead and Brass old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.; also Sundry Stores returned from the Abyssinian Expedition. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. I.N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY and RATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the Deed of Assignment, dated the Twenty-fifth day of April 1870, of the Assets and Liabilities of the above Association, it being provided

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Land shares rising. Bank of Bengal shares found a buyer at about Rs. 1,425.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nominal value of each. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct | Agra Bank | 109 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,475 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 637½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | | | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 197½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct | Ditto of Madras | 1,450 |
| 20,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. I. & China | 332½ |
| 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of L. & C. | 195 |
| 25,000 | 250 | 125 | 6 do. | National Bank of India | 120 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 462½ |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 775 |
| 600 | 2,500 | all | 115* | Alliance Spinning | 1,720 |
| 700 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 2,900 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 50* | Bombay United | 690 |
| 964 | 500 | all | ... | Bronch Mills | 160 |
| 980 | 5,000 | all | ... | Dharamsey Spinning | 1850 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150 p.a. | Great Eastern | 1,360 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 50 | Manockji Petit's | 755 |
| 2,800 | 2,500 | all | ... | Oriental | 1,350 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,375 | ... | Royal | 1,360 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 250 p.a. | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,020 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 12 ds. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 700 |
| 350 | 3,333 | 550 | 60 ds. | Alexandra Press Co. | 975 |
| ... | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200 ds. | Apollo Press Co. | 6,350 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 370 ds. | Bombay Press Co. | 1,365 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 93 ds. | Do. New | 500 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 800 ds. | Colaba Press Co. | 7,300 |
| 350 | 3,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co. | 1,150 |
| 150 | 5,000 | all | 300* | Fort Press Co. | 8,900 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 1,025 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 240 p.a. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,525 |
| 1,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 100 ps. | Kurrachee Press Co. | 850 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | 550 | ... | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 370 |
| 125 | 2,500 | all | 350* | Prince of Wales Press | 2,400 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 750 | 200 ps. | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,200 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 150 ps. | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,500 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 65 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,480 |
| 10,800 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 30 | Elphinstone Land | 1,020 |
| 10,800 | 1,000 | 650 | 11-14 | Do. New | 700 |
| 5,000 | 1,000 | all | Nil | Esrez Land & Pier Co. Ld | 195 |
| 2,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | Nil | Jamgon Land | 1,175 |
| 5,000 | 2,000 | 1,400 | Nil | Port Canning | 330 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | £18 5 0 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 237½ |
| ... | £20 | £09 1 0 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 117 |
| ... | £ 6 | £3 10 0 | do. | Do. | ... |
| ... | £10 | £9 0 0 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £15 | £12 5 0 | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 p.a. | | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 780 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 5 p.c. | Mechanics' Engine Co. | 33 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 950 | 9 | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 160 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | Nil | Thacker & Co. | 316 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of Winding up. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 75 | Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay | 19 |
| 25 | 34 | ... | Do. China | 5 |
| 300 | 35 | Sept. '67 | B'bay Trdg & B'king | 6 |
| 200 | 40 | Sept. '67 | Brokers' Bank | 15 |
| 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 1½ |
| ... | ... | ... | East India Bank's | 15–16 |
| 200 | 10 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 6 |
| 200 | 68½ | May '67 | Royal Bank | 5 |
| 1350 | 74 | Apr. '67 | Old Financial | 1 |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,200 | 1,75 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. | 620 |
| 3,500 | 2,40 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S. S. | 100 |
| 3,900 | 2,40 | ... | Bombay Sh | 100 |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 11d. |
| London Bank's | 4 months' sight | 1s. 11d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11 7/16d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 par. |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99 |
| Madras | At sight | 99½ |
| Do. | 15 days' sight | 99¼ |
| China | 30 Do. do. | 220 |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent. | 114½ |
| Five per cent. | 107½ |
| Four per cent. | 97½ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 105 |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103½ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 108 |
| 10 years' do. do | 106½ |
| 5 years' do. do. | 102 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loans | 112 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 111 |

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 4 per cent |
| Mercantile Bills | 6 ,, |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | Rs. | 10–5 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, | 10–4 |
| Carolus | ,, | 220 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, | 220 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, | 203 |
| Bar Silver | ,, | 106–1 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 15–1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | ,, | 16 |
| Australian Gold | ,, | 136–75 |

### CALCUTTA.—30TH APRIL, 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 97-7 and 97-8 or 2-9 to 2-8 discount.

4½ per cents at Rs. 104-10 and 104-11.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 107-14, and a large business at Rs. 109-8.

Heavy amounts of 6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1864 to 1866 were bought, by different parties, at Rs. 1.7-12 to 108, and about Rs. 15,000 of 1867, at Rs. 103-4.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,410, 1,415, and 1,420.

National Bank shares at Rs. 131.

Agra Bank—A contributory shares, at 4½ premium.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c. Co.'s shares at Rs. 310 and 315 for cash.

—*Englishman.*

## MILITARY.

### ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Pitt, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, on duty, from Chukrata.

Rose, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Meerut.

Williamson, Surgeon, Hyderabad Contingent, on sick certificate, from Mominabad.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 5)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. T. Brown, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 220, of 30th March last, to Major J. C. Hobson, Staff Corps, is to have effect from the 3rd May, or the date of departure for Europe.

Major H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, who was on furlough on the 1st July 1868, has elected the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain F. J. T. Rose, and Captain E. W. Trevor, Bombay Staff Corps, are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865, and under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major-General L. S. Hough, Staff Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

The following order is confirmed :—Mhow Division Order, dated 19th April 1870, directing Captain Anderson, Brigade Major, Mhow, to receive charge of the Assistant Quarter Master General's Office, in addition to his own duties.

Surgeon E. S. Cleveland, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1796.

Major D. J. P. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Senior Apothecary A. Wilson, Bombay Subordinate Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Brigadier General Sealy, Commanding Nusseerabad Brigade, Commanded the Mhow Division from the 1st to 22nd April.

The following extract of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, dated 7th April 1870, is published for general information :—

"The undermentioned office s have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—Colonel J. Field, C.B., 6 months ; Colonel E. Campbell, 6 months ; Major W. Waddington, 12 months ; Captain C. E. Fisher, 4 months ; Captain G. E. Harris, 6 months ; Assistant Surgeon A. Berry, 3 months.

"The undermentioned Warrant officer has been permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, viz :—Sub-Conductor R. Maxwell Moffatt, from 17th March 1870."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Bonsequet to act as Judge and Session Judge of the first grade at Ahmednuggur, until further orders.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan to act as Judge and Session Judge of the first grade at Tanna, until further orders.

Mr. A. S. J. Richardson, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months and 20 days under section 2, Chapter I, of the Covenanted Civil Service Absence Rules of 1868.

Mr. A. H. Spry, Magistrate F. P., in the Ahmednuggur District, is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Military Cantonment of Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Major K. W. Lyons, Acting Cantonment Magistrate, on leave.

Mr. F. D. McIvill to act as District Judge and Session Judge of the second grade at Ahmedabad until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to act as Joint Judge at Poona, vice Mr. McIvill, or until further orders.

Major W. Hicks, acting Brigade Major at Deesa, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Major C. M. Lewis, Railway Magistrate, Thull Ghaut, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 19th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald to act as First Assistant to the Collector to Poona.

Mr. W. B. Mulock to act as First Assistant to the Collector of Tanna.

Mr. W. A Boulton is confirmed in his appointment of Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer, Left Bank, Sind, with effect from the 6th December 1869.

Mr. G. W. Elliot, Collector of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from or after the 10th May 1870.

Mr. E. H. Percival has been appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum from 20th February 1870, during the absence of Mr. Grey on privilege leave.

Mr. J. F. Fleet has been appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Belgaum from 22nd February 1870, vice Mr. E. H. Percival.

Mr S. W. Tyndall, Deputy Collector in Sind, is allowed 14 days' preparatory leave previous to his departure on sick leave to Europe.

Mr. S. W. Tyndall, Deputy Collector in Sind, is allowed 12 months' sick leave to proceed to Europe under section 11 and clause I of sec. 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. C. W. Bell, First Assistant Collector, Poona, is allowed preparatory leave from the 28th ultimo, previous to his departure on furlough to Europe for 19 months on the 7th instant.

Mr. C. R. Evans, Acting Collector of Nassick, will, on being relieved by Mr. Erskine, act, as a temporary measure, as Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Nassick.

Major F. J. T. Rees, Deputy Collector in Sind, is allowed 30 days' preparatory leave from the 13th ultimo, previous to his departure on sick leave to Europe.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J. Lalor is appointed to officiate as Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, vice Dr. Dunn.

Mr. A. Lester to act as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Separate Department during the absence of Mr. G Miles on leave, or until further orders.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons Burjorjee Ardaseer and A. De Souza are promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from the 17th ultimo.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kadirdad Khan to be Money Order Agent at Sukkur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H. St. C. Wilkins, R.E., received charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, from Colonel Jones, R.E., on the forenoon of the 27th April 1870.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, April 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Subsidiary leave for thirty days is granted to Major E. Saint George, officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, preparatory to his proceeding on medical leave to Europe, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th April.

Captain H. S. Jarrett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners until further orders. Captain Jarrett received charge of the duties of his office from Major E. Saint George on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

Captain H. S. Jarrett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate, temporarily, as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence of Mr. E. Saint George, or until further orders.

Mr. William Mearns Souttar, M.A., has been appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on leave of Mr. J Geoghegan, or until further orders.—Mr. Souttar assumed charge of the duties of his office on the forenoon of the 26th instant.

Lieutenant Henry DeFranay Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed a Justice of the Peace for British India.

The services of Captain H. J. Lugard, officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieutenant S. E. Rolland, of the Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, are replaced, in accordance with his own desire, at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Lieutenant W. J. Gill, R.E., Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. Miles, 3rd Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, has been granted leave of absence for thirty days to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Presidency Medical Board, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Major W. Carnell, officiating Commandant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave of absence for ninety days, from the 25th April 1870, or subsequent date.

Captain T. Cadell, V.C., officiating Bheel Agent and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, to officiate as Political Agent of the Eastern States in Rajpootana, vice Captain J. J. Blair, deceased.

Captain H. P. Peacock received charge of the office of Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions from Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Randall on the afternoon of the 4th April 1870.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class in the Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain M. P. Ricketts, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Commission of the Central Provinces, as a temporary measure, during the absence on leave for six months on private affairs of Mr. Charles Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner :—

Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S., officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Captain H. J Lugard, officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th class.

The services of Captain R. M. B. Thomas, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Captain T. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, vice Captain R. M. B. Thomas, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Taylor, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr. W. Waterfield on privilege leave.

Baboo Shama Churn Dey, 2nd Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts, is appointed to officiate for Mr. R. Taylor as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, in the 2nd class of the Financial Department.

Mr. W. Kellner is appointed to the 4th class of the Financial Department as 4th Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts.

Under section 43 of Act XXIV. of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Comptroller General and Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, and Messrs. E. W. Kellner and E. W. S. Login, Assistant Comptrollers General of Accounts, or any two of them, to be auditors of the accounts of the Administrator General of Bengal from the 1st January 1870.

Mr W. Waterfield, Accountant General North Western Provinces, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 5th May.

Mr. G. W. Clive assumed charge of the office of 1st Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, on the forenoon of the 31st ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

First class Native Doctor Rifakut Ally, who was admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 337 of the 26th May 1863, having been reported to have deserted from Camp Zoolla on or about the 18th January 1868, is dismissed from the service from that date.

The services of Captain H. S. Jarrett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Lieutenant James Fraser, General List, Infantry, is promoted to be Captain from the 30th March 1870, in the room of Captain J. J. Blair (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 31st Native Infantry, deceased, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major Augustus Kirkwood Comber, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for twenty months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. C. Adley, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Bengal, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The services of Lieutenant T. F. Stallwell, temporarily employed as Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 25th April 1870.

His Excellency the Commander-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff :—

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant W. W. H. Scott, General List, Infantry.

Lieut. the Hon'ble R. W Napier, General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant A. C. L. FitzGeorge, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, provisionally ; subject to passing the examination prescribed by the Queen's Regulations.

The undermentioned officers are reported, by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed on the 4th instant the tests specified.

High Proficiency in Oordoo.

Lieutenant W. Wilmer, Staff Corps, Adjutant 13th N. I.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieutenant C. E. Harenc, 5th Lancers, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 4th B. Cavy.

Lieutenant J. A. Miley, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 1st Native Infantry.

Ensign A. K. Macpherson, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 14th Native Infantry.

Ensign R. N. Harington, 104th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 29th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant A. J. Stead, General List, Infantry, doing duty 11th Native Infantry.

The six months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to Colonel C. T. Franklin, C.B., 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, by G. O. C. of the 21st ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Jhelum Division Order, dated the 23rd March, placing the services of Surgeon J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., attached to the 24th Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Rawul Pindee Circle, with effect from the 8th idem.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 11th April, directing Major G. H. Bisevi, late officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 21st Native Infantry, relieved by Major J Hudson, to do general duty at Mean Meer.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 27th March, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Scanlan, M.B., 1st Battalion 14th Foot, to the medical charge of the garrison cells, with effect from the 25th idem, vice Assistant Surgeon J. G. Randall of the same corps, proceeded to join the head quarters of his regiment.

Moradabad Station Order, dated the 1st March, appointing Surgeon J. B. Collison, Civil Surgeon, to the medical charge of the 16th Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, from date of receiving over charge from Surgeon Major R. K. Buckell, proceeding on furlough.

Meerut Station Order, dated the 2nd February last, appointing Lieutenant M. Clementi, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to act as Brigade Major during the absence, on general leave in extension of privilege leave, of Captain A. B. Morgan, 1st Battalion 19th Foot.

Dated the 14th March, appointing Lieutenant M. Clementi, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be Station Staff Officer, the Brigade Major having proceeded to Jhansi to meet the Brigadier General on inspection tour.

18th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 6th March, appointing Lieutenant E. M. Forbes, attached to act as 1st Wing Subaltern, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Ensign W. Hailes, proceeded on duty to Lucknow, there being no other officer qualified.

22nd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 12th February last, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. McB. Davis, M.D., attached, to the medical charge of the regiment, with effect from the 21st idem, vice Surgeon J. Rose, nominated to another appointment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, A Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

11th Hussars.—Captain W. Cuninghame, to Bombay, from the 20th April to the 20th May, and thence to England, for fourteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Captain R. P. Fox, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign F. Longbourne, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, 2nd Wing Subaltern 32nd Native Infantry, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon W. Sinclair, to the hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign D. Raymond, to Bombay, from the 7th April to the 7th May, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major W. A. King, to Simla and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Captain G. G. Grant, to Loodiana, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Captain J. Tennyson, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Captain C M'Pherson, to Lahore, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant M. W. Brock, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Ensign F G. Lason, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant W. R. Thornhill, for one month, to Bombay, from date of leaving his regiment, and thence to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

In substitution of the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 25th ultimo, p. 1283.

36th Foot.—Lieutenant W. A. Small, Adjutant, to Murree and Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J L. Keay, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Quartermaster J. Bryant, to Murree and Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th September, on private affairs.

30th Foot.—Captain F. S. Hore, to Murree from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant R. O. Aldworth, Instructor of Musketry, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant A. Jobling, to Bombay, from the 1st May to the 1st June, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant A. V. O'Brien, Instructor of Musketry, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

22nd Foot.—Surgeon A. C. Ross, M.D., to Bombay, from the 4th April to the 4th May, to appear before a medical board.

103rd Foot.—Captain and Local Major E. A. Law, to Simla, from the 28th March to the 28th September, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant R. L. Shaw, to Calcutta, from the 23rd March to the 22nd April, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot.—Lieutenant and Local Captain J. E. Baines, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Irvine, 2nd in Command Wing Officer 27th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 12th April to the 12th May, to appear before a medical board, under the Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Drew, Assistant Adjutant General Lahore Division, to Dalhousie, from the 17th April to the 17th August, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel A. O. Wood, doing duty at Allahabad, to the Neilgherries, from the 7th April to the 7th October, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Thompson, Commandant 45th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 11th April to the 10th May, to appear before a medical board.

Captain G. R. Grylls, attached to 1st Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, to study the native languages

Captain L. Macdonald, Adjutant 38th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 6th April to the 15th May, to appear before a medical board, under the Rules of 1868.

Captain J. Upperton, 2nd Squadron Officer 19th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, from the 11th April to the 10th May, to appear before a medical board, under the Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant C. E. Hallett, Adjutant 1st Native Infantry, to Simla, and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868.

Late 3rd European Regiment.—Captain G. W. Holdsworth, attached to 1st Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from date of leaving regiment to the 10th October, to study the native languages.

Late 64th Native Infantry.—Captain W. D. Macturk attached to 43rd Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

British Medical Department.—Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Robertson, M.B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

### ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th May, 1870.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the Invalids, &c., under orders to proceed to England via Cape of Good Hope, per ship "Dilharree"—

Lieutenant R. Bazett, 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieut. Local Captain J. R. Bains, 65th Foot.

Lieut. A. T Perkins, 1st Battalion 21st Foot.

The senior officer to command.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—27th Regt. N I—Captain M Nicholson to retain the adjutantcy on promotion.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J A J O'Brien, is transferred from the Presidency to the Northern Division, and attached to the 44th Foot for duty. This officer will travel by rail and dak at the public expense.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 63, 29th January 1870, Ensign R. S. Simpson, Wing Subaltern 15th N.I., was appointed to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Veterinary Surgeon F. C. Reuter, C Battery E. Brigade, from 29th March 1870 to 28th March 1871, to England, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Captain H. LeCocq, F. Battery 18th Brigade, from 29th March 1870 to 28th March 1871 on medical certificate.

108th Foot—Captain J. T. Tennent, from 1st April to 30th September 1870, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Major W. Creagh, 2nd in command 19th Regiment Native Infantry, from the date of proceeding on furlough.

## SHIPPING.

### DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH MAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lou lon... | Cotton | £1 | 8s. od. Nom. |
| | Cutch | £1 | 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £1 | 0s. 0d. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 | 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £1 | 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,, |
| | Myrabolms & Coir Rope | £0 | 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £0 | 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d. |
| Havre | Cotton | £1 | 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. |
| | Oilseed | Nominal | |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 | 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 | 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. | 10 to 12 per bale. |
| | Opium | Rs. | 25 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Nominal | |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. | 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas per bag nominal. | |

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Bella Maria | Lopez | Liverpool, Sept. 22. |
| | Elizabeth Henderson | Gibb | Bangkok, March 3. |
| | City of Shanghai | Crockett | Clyde, Jan. 14. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Earl Russell | Fox | Galle. |
| | Flying Venus | Symington | Calcutta. |
| | Taptee (s). | D'Costa | Cutch, &c. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Sydney Dacres, Gillies, to Liverpool.

Ship Hoddon Hall, Faithfull, to Calcutta.

Ship Northumberland, Ford, to Moulmein.

Ship Meivern, Cole, to Calicut.

Ship Beberdass Ambaidass, McInnes, to Point de Galle.

Steamer Atlas, Sheen, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Greenwood, to Liverpool,

Steamer Nyanza, to Liverpool.

Steamer Essen, to China, &c.

Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Edward Marry, to Singapore via Penang.

### THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

April 30 River Krishna ..... Rice ..... Bombay, April 2

DEPARTURES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 30 | Moulmein (s) | ..... | ..... | ... |
| | Sinde | ..... | ..... | ... |
| May 1 | British India | ..... | ..... | ... |
| | Waverley | ..... | ..... | ... |

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Tradesmen, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisements can be taken at the Stations, or sent by line, at which they will have their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learnt on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 2 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

### MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ..... 10 8 per ½ oz. each.
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each.

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

### THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS

## THE CHARGE AGAINST J. STAPLES.

YESTERDAY, James Staples was brought up on remand before the Senior Magistrate in the Fort Police Court, charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in having appropriated to his use, two sums received as passage money in the office of Messrs. Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co. The prisoner was further remanded until the 9th instant.

## FAITHLESS DOCKYARD SEPOYS.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, two of the sepoys employed as watchmen in the Dockyard were brought up on a charge of neglecting their duty. It seemed that one of the officers engaged in the pilot service had left his chest, containing about Rs. 200 in money besides other property, in the Yard, on Sunday, the 24th ultimo. It could not have been touched without the knowledge of the sepoys if they had been attending to their duty, but next morning it was gone and the sepoys that day seemed to have become immensely rich. There was no proof of the theft, however, and so they were convicted of neglect of duty and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or suffer imprisonment for three months.

## INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI Victoria, chapter XXI. :—

Pedro Paulo Carvalho, a sailmaker in the P. and O. Co.'s service.
Chand bin Goolam, a labourer.
Shaikoo Meevabin Ally Sab Coor, unemployed.
Nurbhairam Chubildass, a Guzerathee writer.
Hunsraz Dhunraz, Ghella Dhunraz, Pasveer Arjoon, and Damjee Arjoon, who lately traded as general merchants in Bombay, Kurrachee, and Farola, under the name and firm of Damjee Hunsraz and Co.
Hasum Nathoo, a dealer in firewood, &c.
Anajee Mularay, Keroo Anajee, and Hurry Anajee, the first named insolvent is a bricklayer and the second and third are labourers.
George Cargill Gillespie (West Indian), an engine turner in the G. I. P. Railway Co.
Jaicoverbaee, woman, unemployed.
Jadhowjee Ramjee, a broker.
Damodhur Ramjee, a boiler-maker.
Dhondoo Mucoond, a contractor.
Casinath Witoba, a clerk.
Shamjee Chutterbhooj, a dealer in sweets.
Tricumjee Vaya, a broker.
Manoel de Silva, and Paulina Antonia de Silva his wife, the first named insolvent is a clerk in the Municipality and the second is unemployed.
Bazonjee Framjee, a servant.
Memon Hajee Mahomed Joosub, a general merchant.
Sutwajee Govindjee, a vegetable seller.
Hormusjee Aderjee, a cooper.
Abdoola Shu Syed Hossein, a butcher.
Narayen Trimbuck, a pensioner.
Joosub Noor Mahomed and Mahomed Joosub, dyers.
Dolia Rugajee, a grocer.

## MOFUSSIL LAW AS TO JUDGMENT DEBTORS.

THE question as to whether a judgment debtor is entitled to the protection of the Court in the mofussil though bad faith in his dealings is alleged was decided in the case of Cowasjee Kaikhusroo Patuk of Bombay against Kajee Ajmoodin wulad Kajee Hoosen, which was heard a few days ago before Khan Saheb Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, Subordinate Judge at Callian. The judgment, which sufficiently explains the facts of the case, was as follows :—

The defendant in this case, who is arrested under a warrant in execution of a decree for the payment of Rs. 682-6 applies for his discharge under section 273 of the Code of Civil Procedure, on the ground that he has no present means of paying the debt, and that he is willing to place the property he possesses at the disposal of the Court. Section 8 of Act XXIII of 1861 says that "the Court shall call upon the plaintiff to show cause why the defendant should not be discharged, and should the plaintiff fail to show such cause, the Court *may* direct the discharge of the defendant from custody." The section does not define the grounds on which the Court can decline to give protection to a defendant, and therefore it is contended by the plaintiff that the Court can, in the exercise of its discretion, refuse this application on the ground that the defendant has not been honest in his dealings, and that he has been guilty of bad faith in contracting debts. It is true that section 8 gives discretionary power to the Court either to discharge the defendant or not, but the discretion to be used should be judicial discretion, since it is always intended that a sound and reasonable discretion should be exercised, and not that the matter should depend on the caprice or fancy of the Court or individual in whom the discretion may be vested. "Discretion," to use the words of Lord Mansfield, "when applied to a court of justice, means sound discretion guided by law. It must be governed by rule, not by humour; it must not be arbitrary, vague and fanciful, but legal and regular." —(3 Bombay H. C. R., App. Civil Jurisdiction, 100; nd Broom on Common Law 21, 2nd Edition.) I must therefore, in using discretion in this case, have regard to section 275 of the Code, which states the grounds on which a defendant could be re-arrested and re-imprisoned, since I am of opinion that the ground on which a defendant could be committed in the first instance should not differ from those on which he could be re-committed; and which have been especially pointed out by the Legislature. Now this section 275 provides that a defendant will not be protected "if it should be shown that, in the application made by him, he had been guilty of any concealment, or had committed any other act of bad faith." In this case the plaintiff has not alleged any concealment, or removal of property on the part of the defendant; but what he urges is, that the defendant had committed bad faith in contracting debts; and that, therefore, the Court should not give him any protection. The defendant had, it would appear, rented several houses at Matheran from their owners for the purpose of sub-letting them at a profit. He had also taken the Toll contract at Matheran, and he alleges that he suffered losses in both the contracts. He admits that when he rented the houses he had no means of paying any portion of the rents if the houses had remained unoccupied; and that, moreover, the rents which he had realized for some of the houses were appropriated by him for the purposes of the Toll contract. He has not been able to render any satisfactory account of his dealings; and the circumstances under which he contracted debts and the admissions he made in the case show clearly that he has committed bad faith in contracting debts. But this bad faith on the part of the defendant was prior to the decree passed, and the question is, whether I can, in disposing of the application, take notice of such bad faith. I am of opinion that I am precluded from doing so, since section 275 of the Code, by which section alone I should be guided here, requires that it should be shown that in the application made by him (defendant) he had committed bad faith. I hold this to mean that the bad faith should have been committed for the purpose of the application; and the view I take is supported by the provisions of section 281 of the Code, which also provides for a similar application from a person in confinement. It is laid down in this section that the plaintiff "may make proof that the defendant, for the purpose of procuring his discharge without satisfying the decree, has wilfully concealed property, or committed any other act of bad faith." Both these sections (275 and 281) provide for an application for discharge, though at different stages. The defendant can chose his own time for making the application. He may make it either at the time when he is arrested and brought before the Court, or afterwards when he is under confinement, and it will not be proper, in my opinion, to hold that his right to claim his discharge on a particular ground is affected by his making his application sooner or later. For these reasons I hold that the bad faith alluded to in section 273 should (as is the case under section 281) mean bad faith subsequent to the decree and for the purpose of the application for discharge. The plaintiff here has not been able to prove such bad faith. Bad faith in the defendant's original dealings can afford no legal ground for declining the protection which he seeks. Broughton on the Code of Civil Procedure (section 281, 3rd Edition) shows that by the later decisions of the Calcutta High Court, the more limited enquiry alone can be made. The plaintiff has submitted that it could never have been contemplated by the Legislature that dishonest men should get any protection from the Court, and that if my view of the case were carried out, any person may enter dishonestly into all sorts of transactions without any means whatever to meet any portion of his liabilities, and may yet claim the protection of the Court on the ground either that he has had no property whatever, or that he did not conceal, or remove any after the decree. The reply to this is that the insolvency law as the presidency, which punishes reckless trading, fraud, and bad faith of all kinds, does not obtain in the mofussil; that it is not for the Court to see whether its ruling will work any evil or not; but that the Court has merely to see what the law is, and to declare that law according to the Court's own view of it. I therefore direct the discharge of the defendant from custody. Each party to bear his own costs.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH MAY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John Munroe, a seaman of the ship Canute, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoner expressed his willingness to "turn to," and was accordingly ordered to be sent on board.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 5th May, 10-10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north-westerly, barometer 29-95, thermometer 83.5.

CANNANORE, 5td May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, barometer 29-920, thermometer 82.

MANGALORE, 5th May, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 90.

TELLICHERRY, 5th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, barometer 29-85, thermometer 88.

VINGORLA, 5th May, 10 A.M.—Weather sky overcast, wind west, thermometer 91.

## SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BRITISH SHIP BELLA MARIA, 895 tons, Captain Lopez, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE BRITISH SHIP ELIZABETH HENDERSON, 297 tons, Captain H. Gibb, arrived yesterday from Bangkok with a general cargo.

THE S.S. ATLAS, Captain Sheen, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Suez Canal with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Goole as passengers.

## A WINTER RESIDENCE FOR RETIRED INDIANS.

ROSE BRIDGE COAL-MINE, near Wigan, is the deepest in Great Britain, being 808 yards, or nearly half a mile in perpendicular depth. It is recommended as a winter residence for retired Indians, to whom the severity of the weather in Bath and Cheltenham is so often fatal. It might also be an eligible home at the same season for retired Victorians. At Melbourne Observatory the thermometer on the 20th of December last reached 108° 4 in the shade, and 152° in the sun. The temperature in Rose Bridge mine varies little, remaining at about 93° all the year round. With ice, punkahs, and thermantidotes supplied with cool air from the upper world, this would be really pleasant. But for the natural prejudice against being put underground before their time, we see no reason why this subterranean retreat should not become attractive to the elderly parties who anathematize the climate of their native land every winter, and burn out the knees of successive pairs of stout inexpressibles in front of fires which never warm them through. There is nothing new under the sun; but certainly this would be something new under the earth.—*Pioneer.*

## THE ALLAHABAD SESSIONS.

THE Criminal Sessions of the High Court was held on May 2, Mr. Chief Justice Turner presiding. The Advocate-General prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

Richard Harris, a Telegraph Master at Nusseerabad, was convicted of being drunk in the execution of his duty, and sentenced under the Telegraph Act to simple imprisonment for one fortnight.

William Waterfield was convicted of negligently throwing a lighted pipe on the thatched roof of the Telegraph Office at Nusseerabad, whereby the bungalow was burnt down, and the lives of the residents endangered. He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. Mr. Jardine stated that he was known as a drunkard, but that he had a wife and children, one of whom was said to be dying. Mr. Gasper defended the prisoner.

Richard Sadlier was convicted of forgery and criminal breach of trust at Lucknow. He was Paymaster's Clerk in the 62nd Regiment, and was accused of embezzling several sums of money handed to him by soldiers for remittance to their wives in England. He at first pleaded not guilty, but afterwards withdrew the plea on two counts, and pleaded guilty. Upon this Mr. Jardine, with the approval of the Court, withdrew the other charges. Prisoner was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

George Smith was charged with theft at Jubbulpore. The case turned upon a letter which the prosecutor, a Mr. Ross, declared to be a forgery, but which appeared to be in Mr. Ross's own hand-writing. The prisoner was at once acquitted without a stain on his character. Both the Chief Justice and the Advocate-General spoke very severely of the way in which the case was got up, and the Chief Justice called the prosecutor before him and rebuked him for his infamous attempt to ruin an illiterate man.—*Pioneer.*

## SOCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH NATIVES.

ACCORDING to the *Lawrence Gazette*, Dr. Leitner recently intimated to the members of the *Anjumam-i-Punjab*, that a circular would shortly arrive from England, enjoining magistrates and other officers of Government "to meet the respectable residents of Hindustan with cordiality and less ceremony than has been the custom hitherto." We imagine that the Secretary of State is referred to. If so, the issue of such an order on his part would be nothing less than an act of gratuitous impertinence and folly. In office, and during office hours, the servants of Government are bound, and to the best of our knowledge, are ready to receive natives with the courtesy and respect due to their rank. In their private capacity they may consult their own inclination whether they shall see natives or no, though if they do see them we feel sure that they will hardly forget what is due to their visitors. But no one has a right to interfere with an official in his leisure hours, unless on public business, which is urgent in its nature. Besides, what is the measure of respectability which is to ensure cordiality, and of what is the cordiality to consist? Are we to say good morning henceforth to our orderlies, and is every chance-comer to be offered a chair? Or if the line is to be drawn a little higher, are we to indulge in long gossip every time that a native gentleman calls, and to end up by offering him a cup of tea? As to ceremony, the natives of this country are much greater sticklers for it than we are, and there are few who thank us for disregarding time-honoured prejudices, in the hope of putting them on more easy terms with ourselves. Last year, at Umballa, Lord Mayo, instead of arranging the chairs of his drawing-room in horseshoe shape, as is the wont on the occasion of a private durbar, received the Cis-Sutlej chiefs without disturbing his furniture, just as he would have received an English gentleman. But not a chief understood the reason for the change, or appreciated it. What good, therefore, can we expect from such an order as the *Lawrence Gazette* seems to attribute to the Duke of Argyll? His Grace had better trust to the common sense of Indian officials and leave the "meddle and muddle" principle as much as possible alone.—*Pioneer.*

## THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

ACCOUNT of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of India for the first eleven months of 1869-70, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868-69.

| Revenues and Receipts. | April '68 to Feb. 1 69. | April '69 to Feb. 1870. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Land Revenue | 18,300,556 | 17,355,872 | 1,055,316 | ... |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States | 600,672 | 693,759 | 93,087 | ... |
| Revenue from Opium | 316,57 | 370,745 | 54,488 | ... |
| Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 2,037,601 | 2,011,044 | ... | 26,617 |
| Assessed Taxes | 479,2259 | 920,3579 | 441,118 | ... |
| Customs | 2,449,892 | 2,144,343 | ... | 305,549 |
| Salt | 5,088,127 | 5,321,007 | 235,880 | ... |
| Opium | 7,677,847 | 7,314,282 | ... | 363,560 |
| Stamps | 2, 97,833 | 2,177,597 | 79,744 | ... |
| Mint | 170,712 | 152,5 5 | ... | 17,807 |
| Post Office | 476,0 9 | 628,270 | 152,217 | ... |
| Telegraph | 186,949 | 159,199 | ... | 27,750 |
| Law and Justice | 616,919 | 692,472 | 75,553 | ... |
| Police | 215,30 | 246,533 | 31,146 | ... |
| Marine | 536,988 | 204,459 | ... | 332,529 |
| Education | 64,750 | 68,065 | 4,615 | ... |
| Interest | 310,861 | 286,971 | 78,010 | ... |
| Miscellaneous | 421,154 | 709,259 | 288,145 | ... |
| Total | 59,944,306 | 41,459,053 | 2,589,349 | 1,073,792 |
| | April to | Jan. only. | | |
| Army—Miscellaneous | 708,514 | 813,812 | 54,298 | ... |
| Public Works—Miscellaneous | 160,181 | 114 867 | ... | 45,714 |
| Public Works—Extraordinary | ... | 428,343 | 428,342 | ... |
| Total Revenue £ | 40,873,001 | 42,817,055 | 3,068,020 | 1, 119,10 9 |

* Include Assessed Taxes realized in the Military and Public Works Departments for ten months.

| Expenditure. | April '68 to Feb. 1869. | April '69 to Feb. 1870. | Increase. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 2,309,317 | 2,457,846 | 58,529 | ... |
| Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts | 456,182 | 569,555 | 113,373 | ... |
| Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks | 321,344 | 203,075 | ..... | 18,269 |
| Land Revenue | 1,879,936 | 1,949,957 | 69,919 | ... |
| Forest | 217,675 | 284,684 | 46,979 | ... |
| Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 245,458 | 238,819 | ..... | 6,639 |
| Assessed Taxes | 10,980 | 26,899 | 15,913 | ... |
| Customs | 158,356 | 165,725 | 7,367 | ... |
| Salt | 318,890 | 350,594 | 40,704 | ... |
| Opium | 1,628,693 | 1,723,617 | 95,014 | ... |
| Stamps | 86,145 | 92,222 | 6,074 | ... |
| Mint | 83,318 | 78,919 | ..... | 4,399 |
| Post Office | 423,36 | 598,074 | 174,711 | ... |
| Telegraph | 288,496 | 392,247 | 63,817 | ... |
| Allowances to District and Village Officers | 216,702 | 187,224 | ..... | 29,478 |
| Administration and Public Departments | 1,032,692 | 1,107,568 | 74,876 | ... |
| Law and Justice | 2,460,586 | 2,575,411 | 114,846 | ... |
| Police | 2,105,281 | 2,198,510 | 32,929 | ... |
| Marine | 719,156 | 385,719 | ..... | 333,437 |
| Education, Science, & Art | 731,463 | 766,316 | 24,853 | ... |
| Ecclesiastical | 142,93? | 146,688 | 3,749 | ... |
| Medical Services | 336,072 | 3 4,371 | 38,299 | ... |
| Stationery & Printing | 176,609 | 215,3 1 | 38,622 | ... |
| Political Agencies and other Foreign Services | 217,114 | 362,987 | 145,873 | ... |
| Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements | 1,130,799 | 1,197,035 | 57,236 | ... |
| Miscellaneous | 465,604 | 592,397 | 127,393 | ... |
| Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate allowances | 634,656 | 595,896 | ..... | 38,822 |
| Total | 18,975,823 | 19,903,897 | 1,361,076 | 431,044 |
| | April to | Jan. only. | | |
| Army in India | 10,209,62 | 10,455,207 | 252,587 | ... |
| Public Works Ordinary in India (excluding Railways) | 4,635,226 | 4,206,244 | ..... | 429,982 |
| Railways— | | | | |
| State Railways | 9,193 | ..... | ..... | 9,193 |
| Supervision and Cost of Land for Guaranteed Railways | 218,672 | ..... | ..... | 218,672 |
| Public Works Extraordinary | 291,183 | 882,889 | 621,706 | ... |
| Total Expenditure £ | 34,300,719 | 35,448,457 | 2,235,369 | 1,087 891 |

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates via Russia, 5th May, 10-12 A.M. From Europe, via Russia, 4th May, 6-29 P.M. From America via Russia, 5th May, 2-20 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Russian line right to London.

## REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE Government of India has just promulgated, as follows, "the detail of the establishment of the Service and Depôt Companies of British Infantry Regiments serving in India, with effect from 1st June 1869":—

| RANK | Ten Service Companies. | Two Depot Companies. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant-Colonel | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Majors | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Captains | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Lieutenants | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| Ensigns | 10 | ... | 10 |
| Pay Master | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Adjutant | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Quarter Master | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Surgeon | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Assistant Surgeons | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Sergeant Major | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Quarter Master Sergeant | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Band Master Sergeant | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Pay Master Sergeant | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Armourer Sergeant | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Hospital Sergeant | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Orderly-room Clerk | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Sergeant Instructor of Musketry | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Sergeant and Cook* | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Drum Major | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Sergeants | 40 | 10 | 50 |
| Corporals | 40 | 10 | 50 |
| Drummers | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| Privates | 750 | 110 | 860 |
| TOTAL | 900 | 139 | 1,039 |

A Pipe Major and five Pipers in addition are allowed to each Highland Regiment to be borne on the strength of the Service Companies.

* In those regiments only to which they stand appointed.—See G. O. No. 373 of 30th March 1870.

## THE OFFICERS OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, dated April 29.

THE audit of the accounts of the Administrator General of Bengal having been placed under the Comptroller General of Accounts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide for the performance of this duty by declaring that the office of 4th Assistant, Comptroller General of Accounts, shall, for the future, be ordinarily held in the 4th instead of the 5th class of the Financial Department. With this alteration the sanctioned complement of classified officers will be as under, and the forty-five officers in the Department will be ordinarily distributed among the first five classes as shown below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | 6 |
| Second " | 7 |
| Third " | 10 |
| Fourth " | 10 |
| Fifth " | 12 |
| Sixth " | 9 |
| Total | 54 |

FIRST CLASS.

Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces; Inspector of local Offices of Account; Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

SECOND CLASS.

Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India; Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle; Accountant General, British Burmah; Deputy Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces.

THIRD CLASS.

First Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts; First Assistant Accountants General in Madras and Bombay; Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle; Deputy Accountants General in Mysore, Hyderabad, and the Punjab; Controller General of Money Order Offices; First Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Madras and Bombay.

FOURTH CLASS.

Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council; Examiners of Claims, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Second, Third, and Fourth Assistant Comptrollers General of Accounts; First Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; Second Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay.

FIFTH CLASS.

Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Allahabad.
Two Assistants, Financial Secretariat.
Two Assistants Comptroller General of Accounts.
One Assistant Accountant General, Madras.
One ditto ditto Bombay.
Two Assistants ditto Bengal.
One Assistant ditto N. W. Provinces.
One ditto ditto Punjab.
One ditto ditto British Burmah.

## SPORT.

A PURNEAH correspondent of the "Indian Daily News," writing on the 27th ultimo, says:—"Our hunt closed on the 23rd. When we commenced our beat, our party consisted of fourteen sportsmen and forty-two elephants. Four of the party left after the third day's beat, and the last three days we numbered only five. Our bag consisted of 18 tigers, 22 buffaloes, 111 deer, 38 pigs, 3 florican, 2 hare, besides partridges and ducks. One day, when the party consisted of ten, we shot 4 tigers; another day, when we were reduced to five, we again shot 4 tigers. The result of 15 days' shooting was most satisfactory. We came on fresh tracks of rhinoceros, which our firing at buffaloes had evidently frightened away. This was a very great disappointment; but in beating a heavy jungle for the rhinoceros, we got the largest tiger of the whole. One or two days were very hot; but, on the whole, we had cool weather, with east winds blowing. We generally found trees to pitch our tents under, some spots being very picturesque. Although some of the party—our Calcutta friends—were little accustomed to such exposure, no one suffered from the Indian April sun. Well browned and weather-beaten, we have all returned to our homes. The immense tract of country we passed over, large enough to form a district, has hither never been cultivated on account of the floods of the Coosy, or, where cultivated, has reverted to jungle, the inhabitants being driven away by floods and wild beasts. The villagers we met on the skirts of this waste told us that their crops were grazed down before their eyes by herds of wild buffaloes and innumerable deer, which, as twilight set in, took possession of their fields, while tigers took up their quarters, especially in the rains, close behind their houses. This we could implicitly believe, for the whole country is teeming with game, while not a single village has a gun. The game in consequence were not so much scared by the reports of our guns, as they are in more civilized parts; and many a tiger probably heard the distant reports of our guns, without taking warning and clearing out, as they generally do. The deer especially would often stop and look in wonder at our line, little alarmed by a report. Each of us might have shot 20 or 30 a day had deer been our sport. We have returned to our factories to find our indigo crops wonderfully improved with the cool damp east winds. We are now weeding in right earnest. The ignorant may suppose that a planter cannot leave his factory without some injury resulting. Let me tell them that after our sowings are over, we cannot make the plant grow by remaining at home. We have a breathing time till it is fit to weed, but from the commencement of the weeding to the end of the manufacturing time is a spell of our hardest work. Our holiday is over."

## INDIAN ITEMS.

MONSIEUR LEON HERNANDEZ has been recognized as Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon, in succession to Monsieur Theophilus Chrestien, resigned.

THE theft of railway spikes endangering the safety of trains has become so common, that the Bengal Government has addressed a circular to magistrates pointing out the necessity for exemplary punishment in proved cases.—*Pioneer.*

UNDER the provisions of section 26 of the Court Fees Act, No. VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council directs that the adhesive share transfer stamps of fractions of rupees may be used under the abovementioned Act, the words "Court Fees" being printed across them.

MR. GEORGE PALMER, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Moozuffernugger, has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Moradabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. William John Rivett-Carnac. Mr. David Craigie Halkett, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moozuffernugger, will officiate as Magistrate and Collector there during Mr. Palmer's absence.

THE fortunate people of Umballa are still, according to letters received yesterday, rejoicing in an atmosphere which forbids a punkah. Lord Mayo was expected there on the 6th, at 1 P.M., and would go direct on to the hills. A slight casualty had taken place in the Viceroy's staff—an, as yet, untrained aide-de-camp, utterly "pumped" by his master's travelling pace, having, on arrival at Lahore, retired straight upon Simla.—*Pioneer*, May 3.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.— 4TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th May, 2-15 A.M., Greenwich time Time in transit 6 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th May, 9-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 48 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 4th May, 11-3 A.M., Greenwich time Time in transit 7 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 5th May is as follows :—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 3 50 | 0 13 |
| " Calcutta | 15 53 | 0 23 |
| " Galle | 20 15 | 20 18 |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

## NAGPORE.

28TH APRIL.—*On dit* that Mr. Morris will defer his leave until the question of the succession to the Chief Commissionership has been decided. If Mr. George Campbell has overstayed his leave, then he has clearly forfeited his lien on his appointment as Chief Commissioner, and the office becomes vacant. Mr. Morris may, in the event of the Government deciding against Mr. George Campbell's return, expect to be confirmed as Chief Commissioner. It is not generally known why Mr. Biss has been transferred from these provinces to the N. W. P. in an inferior capacity. If Mr. Hollingberry at Calcutta gets the appointment of Deputy Secretary, then it is not unlikely that his appointment will lead to the deserved promotion of Mr. E. Gordon, Deputy Accountant General, or Dr. Cline, who is at present First Assistant Accountant General, Bombay. Mr. Grant, our Secretary, left this a fortnight ago for England, and I am glad to state that Mr. Chisholm has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore. Mr. Chisholm is considered to be the ablest Deputy Commissioner in these provinces. —*Pioneer.*

## A NATIVE'S POETICAL TRIBUTE.

A NATIVE gentleman—Mr. Copalah Veera Ragavulu Naidoo in fact—who to a natural aptitude for commerce adds an equally spontaneous talent for poetry, has kindly favoured us with the following acrostic stanzas in honour of the Honourable J. B. Norton. Comment on such an effusion would be impertinent. The lines evince the possession by their author of "the poet's eye" spoken of by Shakspeare, and, like the "quality of mercy," have a reciprocal effect on both the object and the writer of them :—

J is the Justinian passed in every age and clime
B is the Bouquet of works, that is swelled in every prime,
N is the Nectar in whose lips, the bees hum and settle,
O is the Origin of India's sound education with no brittle,
R is the Resuscitator and life spring of our country's good,
T is the True noted for high and virtuous hardihood.
O is the Orator uncommon with no detestable taciturnity,
N is the Nestor unparalleled in the Annals of any fraternity.—*Madras Athenæum.*

## GUP.

(*Bangalore Herald.*)

WE hear it stated that Major-General the Hon'ble A. H. Gordon, C.B., at present commanding the Poona Division of the Bombay Army, is to be appointed to the Mysore Division. Major-General Gordon commanded the Bombay Army during the time that Sir Robert Napier conducted the Abyssinian campaign to its conclusion, after which he reverted to his present position. He is a thorough soldier, is of high family, being we believe a brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, and on this side of India at least has won the sympathies of all military men and we may add the public into the bargain. With reference to the present misunderstanding between himself and General Spencer, the latter officer is well known in these parts, and to put it mildly, has the reputation of being of rather an impracticable disposition. And General Gordon has certainly not lessened his reputation in his decided determination not to be "sat upon" by the Bombay Commander-in-Chief. It is impossible not to like the spirit he shows, and if he comes to Bangalore he will, we believe, be very cordially welcomed.

## THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AND THE PRESS.

THE Madras papers publish the following communication :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Madras, 29th April 1870.

SIR,—The attention of His Excellency the Governor has been drawn to an article in the *Madras Mail* of this evening in which it is affirmed that Lord Napier for a long time refused to sanction the nomination of Mr. Loch as Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, and only yield a reluctant assent to the persistency of Mr. Arbuthnot in advocating the claims of the gentleman referred to. The Governor desires it to be known that this statement is erroneous, that he never refused to nominate Mr. Loch to the appointment referred to, and that Mr. Arbuthnot never advocated the appointment in the manner described.

It is also alleged in the same article that Mr. Arbuthnot will strive to coerce the Governor into the nomination of Mr. Loch to the office of Sheriff of Madras. His Excellency the Governor wishes it to be understood that the nomination of Mr. Loch to the office of Sheriff was never even mentioned to His Excellency by Mr. Arbuthnot.

It is scarcely necessary to contradict the allegation that Mr. Loch is to be made Acting Collector of Sea Customs, as that office can only be held by a member of the Civil Service to which Mr. Loch does not belong.—

I have the honour to be, &c,
C. F. FORBES,
Military Secretary.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE CALCUTTA RACES FOR 1870-71.

TO BE RUN IN THE MORNING.

STEWARDS.—Major W. R. C. Mylne; J. A. Crawford, Esq., C.S.; T. M. Robertson, Esq.; Hon. H. L. Wood; and Colonel Raikes. Secretary—Charles Hartley, Esq. Clerk of the Course—W. Pritchard, Esq. Judge—J. A. Crawford, Esq., C.S.

FIRST MEETING.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—Trial Stakes, of Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all horses. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Entrance Rs. 200; Rs. 50 forfeit. To close and name 1st December.

SECOND RACE.—The Derby Stakes, of Rs. 1,200 from the Fund. For Maiden Arabs. 2 miles. Weight for age. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3 lbs. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 80; ditto after that, and on or before 1st September Rs. 160; ditto 1st November, Rs. 300, when the race will close, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 160 for all horses declared to start. If 50 entrances, the second horse to receive Rs. 300 and the third horse Rs. 200.

THIRD RACE.—Baboo Shama Churn Mullick's Plate. Value Rs. 500. For all Maiden English, Colonial and Country-bred horses, 1½ mile. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 80; ditto after that, and on or before 1st September, Rs. 200; ditto ditto 1st November, Rs. 300, when the race will close, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for all horses declared to start.

| | st. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| English and Colonials | 9 | 7 |
| Country-breds | 7 | 12 |

No allowance for Geldings. Winners of the season, once, 3 lbs.; twice or oftener, 5 lbs. extra.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse of Rs. 400. For all Arabs. Rs. 200 entrance. Half forfeit. Close 1st November and name day before meeting. Two may be named, one to the post. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. R. C.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—The Bedouin Stakes, of Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Arabs. 1 mile. Winner of the Derby of the year to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Entrance Rs. 250; Rs. 100 forfeit. To close and name on 1st November, and declare forfeit by 2 P.M. the day before the race.

SECOND RACE.—The Colonial Stakes, of Rs. 1,200 from the Fund. For all Maiden Cups, Australian, Tasmanian, and County-bred horses. R. C. Weight for age and class. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3 lbs. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 80; ditto after that and on or before 1st September, Rs. 160; ditto ditto 1st November, Rs. 300, when the race will close, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for all horses declared to start. If 50 entrances, second horse to receive Rs. 300 and the third horse Rs. 200.

THIRD RACE.—Drawing-room Stakes. For all horses. Rs. 400 from the Fund. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 150; Rs. 80 forfeit. To close on 1st November, and name or declare forfeit by 2 P.M. the day before the race.

| | st. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| English horses | 9 | 10 |
| Colonials | 9 | 0 |
| Country-breds | 7 | 7 |
| Arabs | 6 | 10 |

} No allowances.

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each. Rs. 150 forfeit. For all Arabs and Country-breds. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 1 st. To close and name on 1st November; two may be named, one to the post.

FIFTH RACE.—A Purse of Rs. 800 for English horses. 1½ mile. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Weight for age. Entrance Rs. 150; Rs. 100 forfeit. To close and name 1st December.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. For all Arabs and Country-breds. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Weight for age and class. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100; 1st November, Rs. 150, when the race will close, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start.

SECOND RACE.—The Viceroy's Cup. A piece of Plate, value Rs. 1,000. Presented by His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I. For all horses. Weight for age and class reduced 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners of the previous seasons, 5 lbs.; of two or more previous seasons, 9 lbs. extra. No allowance for Geldings. 2 miles. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 100; ditto 1st October, Rs. 200, when the race will close, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 additional for each horse declared to start.

THIRD RACE.—Messrs. Charles Nephew and Co.'s Cup, of Rs. 500. For all horses. 1½ mile. Handicap. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 80; ditto on or before 1st September, Rs. 150; ditto 1st November, Rs. 300, when the race will close. Handicaps to be declared 19th December; acceptances 20th. Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for all horses accepting.

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 80 each. P. P. for all Colonial horses: 250 added. ¾ mile. 9 st. each. Winners once, 3 lbs.; twice or oftener, 6 lbs. extra. The winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. To close the 1st November and name the day before the race. No allowance.

FIFTH RACE.—The Arabian Stables Cup, value Rs. 800, presented by Shaick Esau Bin Curtas. For all Maiden Arabs purchased from the donor since 1st January 1868. R. C. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby 5 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 80; 1st September, Rs. 160, when the race will close, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for all horses declared to start.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—Stand Plate of Rs. 500. For English, Colonial and Country-breds. 1 mile. Handicap. To close and name the day before the meeting. Weight to be declared by 8 A.M. the day before the race. Entrance Rs. 150; Rs. 100 forfeit.

SECOND RACE.—Coffee Room Purse of Rs.

## A CHIEF SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

THE report of the Commissioners on the Scotch Civil Departments, published on April 8, does not recommend the appointment of a Chief Secretary for Scotland. The words of the Commissioners on this subject are:—

"It does not appear to us necessary or advisable to appoint for Scotland an independent and highly-paid officer answering to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The alleged defect of the present system is the want of an officer whose presence would ensure the consideration of every question from a civil, as well as from a legal point of view, and whose opinion should be an equipoise to that of the Lord Advocate, in cases of difference of view. A Chief Secretary would be virtually independent, and would supersede rather than act together with the Lord Advocate, while the Government of Scotland would be removed from the Home Secretary. If not independent, it is hard to see why a chief secretary should be appointed to perform duties which seem more properly to belong to an under-secretary.

"It was also held by many of the witnesses, that if the boards were consolidated under the authority of a chief secretary, a permanent secretary also would be required in Edinburgh."

## CANON LIDDON'S SERMONS.

"AS DULL AS A SERMON:" no proverb is more trite. "The age of the pulpit has gone by;" no idea is more readily taken for granted by cultivated men. On these commonplaces of society, however, a strange commentary has been furnished by the afternoon Lenten services at St. James's, Piccadilly. For several Sundays the space in front of the church has, more than half an hour before the beginning of the service, been thronged by a fashionable concourse, which has eagerly watched for the opening of the door, and has pushed into the lobby with the unceremonious vigour of a plebeian mob at the pit entrance of a theatre on "a first night." Elegantly dressed ladies have endangered shawls, bonnets, and tempers in the crush; fashionably dressed men have not scrupled to use their physical strength to get a good place; and, five minutes after the opening of the doors, every free seat has been filled. By three o'clock not a single seat has been unoccupied, and throughout the service the passages have been crammed. Cabinet Ministers, ex-Ministers, members of the nobility, a throng of fashionable women, and a crowd of men who seem to have strayed out of their element in going to afternoon prayers, have filled the church to overflowing. Still more striking has been the sight during the sermon. Sometimes an hour and forty minutes, and never for less than an hour and a quarter, has the preacher drawn out the thread of his discourse. The sermons have dealt with the profoundest questions that can engage the human mind. In what form the religious instinct have revealed itself in successive ages, and among different peoples; what has been done to satisfy that instinct by Pantheism on the one hand, or by Positivism on the other; what lines of connection exist between the speculation of modern Germany and that of ancient Greece; how evil has intertwined itself with the works of a sinless Creator; and with what hope the prayers of a finite being can be addressed to an Infinite Creator—such are the subjects on which Canon Liddon has been discoursing to the great West-end crowd. And if the themes have seemed unlikely to be popular, still less popular might appear the method of treatment. No appeals have been made to excited feelings, and the vigorous flow of rhetoric has been disturbed by no bursts of vague eloquence. Every sermon has manifestly been written with elaborate care, and the successive links of the reasoning have been so closely knit that to keep them all in view has needed the closest attention even of trained minds. Neither is effort to the intellect of the audience by the doubt whether many of the hearers fully comprehended the theistic argument which Mr. Liddon drew from the reasoning of Kant with respect to the supremacy of the moral law. Nor is the metaphysical learning of the West-end ladies disparaged by the suspicion, that few possessed such knowledge as he took for granted when he reviewed the efforts of Hume and Mill to resolve cause and effect into a mere antecedent and consequent, bound together by no tie of force, but merely by the link of position in time or space. Yet, while the preacher was minutely detailing and elaborately criticising arguments of which Feurbach or Comte, the large audience has preserved such silence, and displayed such fixity of attention, as to recall the triumphs of the Opera rather than of the Pulpit. Whereas an ordinary preacher finds it difficult to gain a hearing even for a quarter of an hour, Mr. Liddon has riveted the attention of his audience for more than an hour and a half. That the eagerness to hear great preaching is still a passion, and that the pulpit might still be a great power, are facts amply attested by the series of Lenten Sermons which are to be finished next Sunday.

And what is the secret of the preacher's success? In the first place, he has something to say. Instead of clap-trap sentiment, or vague declamation, he gives the results of long study and careful thought. Even when most widely disagreeing with Mr. Liddon's conclusions, the student of philosophy, theology, or Church history sees that each sermon sums up the reading and the thought of years. Such general erudition could be matched by that of few divines in a Church which, even in the era of Georgian mediocrity, never lost the reputation for learning achieved by the Cudworths and the Hookers. So wide and so accurate an acquaintance with the speculation of Germany and France could be outmatched only by the few English divines who, like Dean Mansel, have made ontology and psychology their special province. Just as Mr. Liddon's Bampton Lectures on "The Divinity of Our Lord," were at least as remarkable for their display of minute familiarity with the destructive criticism of Strauss and Baur as for the acuteness of the reasoning or the force of the rhetoric, so the Lenten Sermons are not less distinguished by a wide and varied erudition. But erudition, when it stands alone, is a poor endowment for a preacher, and Mr. Liddon is a reasoner as well as a scholar. In these days of loosely reasoned discourses, when preachers do not even dream that a defiance of accurate thinking is a great sin, it is a positive wonder to see Mr. Liddon's attempt to link the deliverances of dogmatic theology with the primary instincts of our nature by a hard chain of logical inference. We do not say that the cogency of the argument would win a tribute of admiration from his philosophical opponents. His attempt to overthrow the Pyrrhonism of Hume will not, we fear, strike terror into the small but enthusiastic band of Comtists; his assault on the Utilitarian theory of ethics will not give Mr. Mill reason for a change of front; nor, we suspect, will his treatment of that mystery of mysteries, the origin of evil, give more universal satisfaction than the vehement rhetoric which rang through the Arabian tents a thousand centuries ago. But if the accuracy of Mr. Liddon's reasoning be impugned, he will find himself in good company. If Dean Mansel is strong in anything, it is in accuracy of logic; and yet, by a hundred able critics, his Bampton Lectures on "The Limits of Religious Thought" were assailed on the very ground that their air of superficial exactness which distinguished the expanse of inference concealed a mass of assumptions. Besides having something to say, Mr. Liddon knows how to say it. His rhetoric, it is true, is not of the highest order, for it is too bookish, too much steeped with the hues of the scholarly recluse. It lacks that incomparable simplicity, and that untutored felicity of phrase, which give the sermons of Newman an unapproachable place in the literature of the modern pulpit. It utterly lacks that unrestrainable eloquence which, in recent years, has made the pulpit of Notre Dame de Paris a great ecclesiastical power, and of which we see the last traditions in the printed "Conferences" of the Pere Lacordaire and the Pere Hyacinthe. But, if Mr. Liddon's rhetoric lacks the felicity and the fire of genius, it is full of colour and vigour and tempered passion. In the power of clear, vivid and strong statement, he has no rival among English preachers. And the sermon of yesterday afternoon, on the efficacy of such prayer as a finite being might address to an Infinite Being, displayed a fervour of rhetoric which could scarcely be reined in even by the curb of a fastidious culture, or stayed by the load of learning and thought. As for an hour and forty minutes Mr. Liddon discussed the question whether the idea that prayer could be heard was compatible with the doctrine that the world is governed in accordance with inflexible laws, he set forth the result of such reading and thought as would equip an ordinary preacher for a year of pulpit eloquence. Indeed, the defect of the sermons is that they are better fitted for the eye than the ear. Only when they are published in a collected form, and read as a review of the relations borne by the current forms of philosophical thought to religious faith, will their real weight and power be fully seen.

And what is the moral of the brilliant success which is attending these remarkable lectures? It is a moral which, as old as human thought itself, has been denied by age after age, only to be re-asserted with renewed vehemence and vigour. It is the moral that, of all subjects, those which concern the everlasting destinies of man excite the profoundest interest, and that when discussed with earnestness and sterling intellectual power such themes exercise a resistless fascination. Again and again does scepticism seem the omnipotent creed, and the very idea of religious belief to have vanished from educated society; but the chill of unbelief passes away, and the fever of faith comes back again. Voltaire and the Encyclopædists fancied that from the belief of cultivated Europe they had at last banished every tenet except naked Deism, and had reduced Christianity to a bugbear of the priests. Hume imagined that he had finally demonstrated the futility of reasoning with respect to the invisible world. And, stealing weapons from the armoury of the great Scottish sceptic, Comte waged war against all forms of the supernatural, on the ground that we can reason accurately only from the data furnished by sense, and that, when we cannot reason correctly, it is a breach of morality to reason at all. Voltaire, Hume, and Comte have taught that it is a culpable waste of time to perplex ourselves with such insoluble questions as whether we can determine our own fate in the infinite hereafter, and whether the Omnipotent Ruler of the universe listens to the prayers of His creatures. And yet these questions are as eagerly discussed now as they were five thousand years ago. To any fresh or earnest word on those most solemn and mysterious of themes, men listen with some measure of the eagerness which a fond imagination ascribes to the ages of faith. Generation after generation feels those questions start up with the greenness of a recurring spring. Dynasties come and go, Empires rise and fall, literatures vanish from the memory of man, forms of polity wax old and perish, and the ancient homes of great peoples survive as the sepulchres of the dead; but the groodings of the soul on the dim hereafter never fade or die. With immortal vigour they reveal themselves in each generation, and baffle the efforts of logic or sarcasm to numb them into death. It is these undying problems that Mr. Liddon has been passing under review with the help of a rare erudition and a vigorous dialectic; it is these yearnings of the soul that have found expression in the solemn passion of his rhetoric; and hence, despite his constant recourse to the profundity of German analysis, a brilliant and overflowing audience has flocked to hear his lofty discourse.—*Daily Telegraph*, April 4.

## A NEW SPHERE FOR WOMEN.

MRS. ESTHER MORRIS, the lady lately appointed a justice of the peace in Wyoming Territory, does not appear to yield overmuch to sentiment; indeed she is reported to be very severe in her judgments. If a man is brought up before her on a charge of drunkenness, Miss Morris inflicts the full sentence allowed by the law, without abatement on any plea whatever. No professions of penitence will soften her judicial heart. If, again, an erring sister is brought before her, we are prepared to hear that she is immediately sent to prison. One of the New York papers publishes a letter from a son of Mrs. Morris, a lad of fifteen, addressed to a young lady, a cousin of the writer. He says his mother is perfectly at ease in her new position, and that she has appointed him her clerk. Since her appointment he has been busily engaged, he tells his fair correspondent, studying the laws and forms used in their new calling, and he expresses a confident opinion that they will "get along smoothly." The prospect of considerable business, he adds, is flattering, "for most of the profession have offered to bring mother their cases." The Lawrence *Daily Sentinel* mentions one good effect of the service of ladies as jurors, which would almost make those who have business in our own courts wish that ladies could here also be summoned. "Sometimes Sheriff Boswell," it states, "is naturally rather slovenly, but even he is not past cure, and can even yet be reached by the refining influence of women. As an evidence of this fact, in view of our having female jurors, he had fitted up the jury-rooms, both grand and petty, with a degree of neatness and taste in striking contrast with the coarse and negligent provisions made for the last term here. Those who, like ourselves, were so unfortunate as to be on the last grand jury, will carry to their graves a recollection of the cold, smoky, and filthy place in which for our sins we were compelled to spend a couple of long weary weeks. But presto! Now behold, and a neat, snug, well-furnished room, with a carpet under foot, and the walls neatly and tastefully ornamented with pictures, and every preparation made for the comfort of the occupants, and score one for the refining influence of female associations even in a jury-room."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## A NIGHT IN THE GULL LIGHTSHIP, OFF THE GOODWIN SANDS.

RAMSGATE, March 26, 1870.

SIR,—The eye-witness of a battle from an unusual point of view may, without presumption, believe that he has something interesting to tell. I therefore send you an account of what I saw in the Gull lightship, off the Goodwin sands, on the night of Thursday last, when the Germania, of Bremen, was wrecked on the South-sand Head. Having been an inhabitant of the Gull lightship for a week, and cut off from communication with the shore for several days, I have been unable to write sooner.

Our never-ending warfare with the storm is well known. Here is one specimen of the manner in which it is carried on.

A little before midnight on Thursday last (the 24th), while I was rolling uneasily in my "bunk," contending with sleep and sea sickness, and moralising on the madness of those who choose "the sea" for a profession, I was roused—and sickness instantly cured—by the watch on deck suddenly shouting down the hatchway to the mate, "South-sand Head light is fixing, Sir, and sending up rockets." The mate sprang from his "bunk," and was on the cabin floor before the sentence was well finished. I followed suit, and pulled on coat, nether garments, and shoes, as if my life depended on my own speed. There was unusual need for clothing, for the night was bitterly cold. A coat of the hard-frozen sea-spray which had blown into the boats. On gaining the deck, we found the two men on duty actively at work—the one loading the lee gun, the other adjusting a rocket to its stick. A few hurried questions from the mate elicited all that it was needful to know. The flash of a gun from the South-sand-Head lightship, about six miles distant, had been seen, followed by a rocket, indicating that a vessel had got upon the fatal Goodwins. While the men spoke, I saw the bright flash of another gun, but heard no report—owing to the gale carrying the sound to leeward. A rocket followed, and at this same moment we observed the light of the vessel in distress just on the southern tail of the Sands. By this time our gun was charged, and the rocket in position. "Look alive, Jack, 'get the poker,'" cried the mate, as he primed the gun. Jack dived down the companion hatch, and, in another moment, returned with a red-hot poker, which the mate had thrust into the cabin fire at the first alarm. Jack applied it in quick succession to the gun and the rocket. A blinding flash and deafening crash were followed by the whiz of the rocket as it sprang with a magnificent curve far away into the surrounding darkness. This was our second rocket. The first had been a light, which, having fired three guns and three rockets to attract our attention, now ceased firing. It was also our note of warning to the look-out on the pier of Ramsgate Harbour. "That's a beauty," said our mate, referring to the rocket; "get up another, Jack, sponge her well out, Jacobs, we'll give them another shot in a few minutes." Loud and clear were both our signals, but four and a half miles of distance and a fresh gale neutralised their influence. The look-out did not see them. In less than five minutes, the gun and rocket were fired again. Still no answering signal came from Ramsgate. "Load the weather gun," said the mate. Jacobs obeyed, and I sought shelter under the lee of the weather bulwarks, for the wind appeared to be composed of penknives and needles. Our third gun thundered forth, and shook the lightship from stem to stern; but the rocket struck the rigging and made a low wavering flight. Another was therefore sent up, but it had scarcely cut its bright line across the sky when we observed the answering signal—a rocket from Ramsgate Pier.

"That's all right now, Sir, *our* work is done," said the mate, as he went below, and, divesting himself of his outer garments, quietly turned in, while the watch, having sponged out and re-covered the gun, resumed their anxious perambulation of the deck. I confess that I felt somewhat disappointed at this sudden termination of the noise and excitement! I was told that the Ramsgate lifeboat could not well be out in less than an hour. It seemed to my excited spirit a terrible thing that human lives should be kept so long in jeopardy, and, of course, I began to think, "Is it not possible to prevent this delay?" But my excited spirits are not always the best judges of such matters—although they have an irresistible tendency to judge. There was nothing for it, however, but patience, so I turned in "all standing," as sailors have it, with orders that I should be called when the lights of the tug should come in sight. It seemed but a few minutes after when the voice of the watch was again heard shouting hastily —"Lifeboat close alongside, sir. Didn't see it till this moment. She carics no lights." I bounced out, and, minus coat, hat, and shoes, scrambled on deck just in time to see the Broadstairs lifeboat rush past us before the gale. She was close alongside, stern, and nothing especially visible by the light of our lantern. "What are you firing for?" shouted the coxswain of the boat. "Ship on the sands, bearing south," replied Jack, at the full pitch of his stentorian voice. The boat did not pause. It passed with a magnificent rush into darkness. The reply had been heard, and the life-boat shot straight as an arrow to the rescue. We all then lay and read of such scenes, but vision is necessary to enable one to realise the full import of all that goes on. A strange thrill ran through me as I saw the familiar blue and white boat leaping over the foaming billows. Often had I seen it in model, and in quiescence in its boathouse—ponderous and unagainly—but now I saw it, for the first time, endued with life. So, I fancy, warriors might speak of our heavy cavalry as *we* see them in barracks and as *they* saw them at Alma. Again all was silent and unexciting on board of the Gull. I went shivering below, with exalted notions of the courage and endurance of lifeboat men. Soon after, the watch once more shouted, "Tug's in sight, sir;" and, once again, the mate and I went on deck. On this occasion, the tug Aid had made a mistake. Some one on shore had reported that the guns and rockets had been seen flashing from the Gull and *North*-sand-Head lightships, whereas the report should have been from the Gull and *South*-sand-Head vessels. The single word was all-important. It involved an unnecessary run of about twelve miles, and an hour and a half loss of time. But we mention this merely as a fact, not as a complaint. Accidents will happen. The Ramsgate lifeboat service is admirably regulated, and for once that an error of this kind can be pointed out, we can point to dozens—ay, hundreds—of cases in which the steamer and lifeboat have gone straight as the crow flies to the rescue, and have done good service on occasions when all other lifeboats would have failed, so great is the value of steam in such matters. On this occasion, however, the tug appeared late on the scene, and hailed us. When the true state of the case was ascertained, the course was directed aright, and full steam let on. The Ramsgate lifeboat Bradford was in tow far stern. As she passed us, the brief questions and answers were repeated for the benefit of the coxswain of the boat. I observed that every man in the boat by-ful on the thwarts except the coxswain. No wonder. It is not an easy matter to sit up in a gale of wind, with freezing spray, and sometimes green seas, sweeping over one. They were, doubtless, widewake and listening; but, as far as vision went, that boat was manned by ten oilskin coats and sou'-wester hats. A few seconds more and she was out of sight; and thus, as far as the Gull lightship was concerned, the drama ended. There was no possibility of our ascertaining more, at least during that night, for whatever might be the result of these efforts, the floating lights had no chance of hearing of them until the next visit of their tender. I was therefore obliged to turn in once more, at 3 A.M. Next forenoon we saw the wreck, bottom up, high on the Goodwin Sands.

On Friday morning, the Alert—tender to the lightships of this district, under command of the Trinity Superintendent, Captain Vaile—came off to us, and we learned the name of the vessel, that she was a total wreck, and that the crew, seven men, had taken to their boat, and succeeded in reaching the South-sand-Head lightship whence they were almost immediately after taken by the Deal lifeboat, and safely landed at Deal.

It is to be carefully observed here that, although in this instance energy was expended unnecessarily, it does not follow that it is often so expended. Often—too often—all the force of lifeboat service on this coast is insufficient to meet the demands on it. The crews of the various boats in the vicinity of the Goodwin Sands are frequently called out more than once in a night, and they are sometimes out all night, visiting various wrecks in succession. In all this work the value of the steam-tug is very conspicuous; for it can tow its boat again and again to windward, and renew the effort to save life in cases where, unaided, lifeboats would be compelled to give in. Embarking in the Alert, I sailed round the wreck at low water, and observed that the Deal luggers were swarming round her like flies—the crews stripping her bottom of copper and saving her stores, while, apparently, hundreds of men were busy upon her deck dismantling her shattered hull.

This, after all, is but an insignificant episode of wreck on the Goodwins. Many wrecks there are, every year, much more worthy of record, but this is sufficient to give a general idea of the manner in which our great war with the storm is conducted—the promptitude with which relief is rendered, and the energy with which our brave seamen are ready to imperil their lives almost every night, all round the coast, and all the year round.—I am, &c.,

R. M. BALLANTYNE.

—*Scotsman.*]

## AN ENGAGED ORPHAN.

(*From Part I. of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." By Charles Dickens.*)

["Pussy" inhabits the Nuns' House, standing in the midst of Cloisterham. "On the trim gate enclosing its old court-yard is a resplendent brass plate, flashing forth the legend, 'Seminary for Young Ladies. Miss Twinkleton.'"]

The pet pupil of the Nuns' House is Miss Rosa Bud, of course called Rosebud; wonderfully pretty, wonderfully childish, wonderfully whimsical. An awkward interest (awkward because romantic) attaches to Miss Bud in the minds of the young ladies, on account of its being known to them that a husband has been chosen for her by will and bequest, and that her guardian is bound down to bestow her on that husband when he comes of age. Miss Twinkleton, in her semi-narial state of existence, has combated the romantic aspect of this destiny by affecting to shake her head over it behind Miss Bud's dimpled shoulders, and to brood on the unhappy lot of that doomed little victim, but with no better effect—possibly some unfelt touch of foolish Mr. Porter has undermined the endeavour—than to evoke from the young ladies a unanimous bed-chamber cry of 'Oh! what a pretending old thing Miss Twinkleton is, my dear.'

The Nuns' House is never in such a state of flutter as when this allotted husband calls to see little Rosebud. (It is unanimously understood by the young ladies that he is lawfully entitled to this privilege, and that if Miss Twinkleton disputed it she would be instantly taken up and transported.) When his ring at the gate bell is expected, or takes place, every young lady who can, under any pretence, look out of window, looks out of window; while every young lady who is "practising" practises out of time; and the French class becomes so demoralized that the Mark goes round as briskly as the bottle at a convivial party in the last century.

On the afternoon of the day next, after the dinner of two at the Gate House, the bell is rung with the usual fluttering results.

"Mr. Edwin Drood to see Miss Rosa."

This is the announcement of the parlour-maid in chief. Miss Twinkleton, with an exemplary air of melancholy on her, turns to the sacrifice, and says, "You may go down, my dear." Miss Bud goes down, followed by all eyes.

The meeting of Edwin and Rosa, or "Pussy," is very amusing.

A charming little apparition with its face concealed by a little silk apron thrown over its head, glides into the parlour.

"Oh! It *is* so ridiculous!" says the apparition, stopping and shrinking. "Don't, Eddy!"

"Don't what, Rosa?"

"Don't come any nearer, please. It *is* so absurd."

"What is absurd, Rosa?"

"The whole thing is. It *is* so absurd to be an engaged orphan; and it is so absurd to have the girls and the servants scuttling about after one, like mice in the wainscot; and it *is* absurd to be called upon!"

The apparition appears to have a thumb in the corner of its mouth while making this complaint.

"You give me an affectionate reception, Pussy, I must say."

"Well, I will in a minute, Eddy, but I can't just yet. How are you?" (very shortly.)

"I am unable to reply that I am much the better for seeing you, Pussy, inasmuch as I see nothing of you."

This second remonstrance brings a dark bright pouting eye-out from a corner of the apron; but it swiftly becomes invisible again, as the apparition exclaims: "Oh! Good Gracious, you have had half your hair cut off!"

"I should have done better to have had my head cut off, I think," says Edwin, rumpling the hair in question, and taking a hasty glance at the fire-grate, and giving an impatient stamp. "Shall I go?"

"No; you needn't go just yet, Eddy. The girls would all be asking questions why you went."

"Once for all, Rosa, will you uncover that ridiculous little head of yours and give me a welcome?"

The apron is pulled off the childish head, as its wearer replies: "You're very welcome, Eddy. There; I'm sure that's nice. Shake hands. No, I can't kiss you, because I've got an acidulated drop in my mouth."

"Are you at all glad to see me, Pussy?"

"Oh, yes, I'm dreadfully glad.—Go and sit down.—Miss Twinkleton."

Under the custom of that excellent lady, when these visits occur, to appear every three minutes, either in her own person or in that of Mrs. Tisher, and lay an offering on the shrine of Propriety by affecting to look for some desiderated article. On the present occasion, Miss Twinkleton, gracefully gliding in and out says, in passing, "How do you do, Mr. Edwin? Very glad indeed to have the pleasure. Parry excuse me, Tweezers. Thank you!"

"I got the gloves last evening, Eddy, and I like them very much. They are beauties."

"Well, that's something," the affianced replies, half grumbling. "The smallest encouragement thankfully received."

[Eddy tries to kiss the spoiled school girl at parting, and she remonstrates:—

"Eddy, no! I'm too sticky to be kissed. But give me your hand, and I'll blow a kiss into that."

He does so. She breathes a light breath into it, and asks, reclaiming it and looking into it—

"Now say, what do you see?"

"See Rosa?"

"Why, I thought you Egyptian boys could look into a hand and see all sorts of phantoms? Can you see a happy Future?"

"Why, neither of them sees a happy Present as the gate opens and closes, and one goes in and the other goes away.

## ODD FASHIONS.

NEW fashions lead to new crimes. The other day some rascal followed a lady and stole her chignon Perhaps this inhuman form of theft will become popular with the "conveyancers" of Whitechapel and the New Cut. In the days of Charles and James, wig-stealing was not uncommon—a wig was worth thirty or forty pounds then, for, cascades of blonde or sable hair were the necessary adornments of the men of fashion, and it was the custom for the Court gallants to comb them complacently even during the pauses of a comedy. The wig robber was a crafty fellow in his generation, and generally carried on his back a broad basket with a lid. In this basket a small boy lay hid. In a crowd or any convenient place, the boy would lift up the lid, snatch off the nearest wig, and at once drop down under covert. The astonished coxcomb with the bald head would stare round him in utter dismay at the sudden demolition he had sustained, but never guess the hiding place of the thief. The chignon is easier to steal—it is a ripe fruit growing on the back of every lady's head, and ready for the spoiler's hand.

Can the new dress-coat with the gilt buttons lead to any new crime? Well, we trust not, unless some English traveller, returning among savages, be mistaken for his decorations—to which the untutored child of Nature shall mistake for gold. But whence this sudden devotion to buttons? Why this return to part of the costume of fifty years ago? Came the suggestion from Birmingham—city of buttons? The costume reminds most of us of those old gentlemen who in our youth were remarkable for wearing two waistcoats, the inner one red, just such a coat, a frilled shirt front, and nankeen breeches, and who delighted in heavy bunches of seals. These were the men who occasionally powdered their hair, and affected the manner of the old *régime*. Munder, we well remember, in one of Colman's comedies, used to make a great point of slowly removing the silver paper from the gilt buttons of his new coat. He did it with extreme unction and delicious self-complacency. His face was a discovery in physiognomy. But surely, if we must needs go back to old types, we might as well have gone further and resumed the deep-collared coat, embroidered waistcoat, knee-breeches, diamond buckles, and black silk stockings of an earlier period. This dress, with the hair simply powdered and tied back with ribbon, was, as Stothard's pictures amply testify, especially manly, graceful, and becoming. The morning dress of the present day, with sloss-fitting pantaloons and breeches, the cutaway coat buttoned across the breast, and the low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat, was perfection. If we had chosen to go back further still, we could have taken up the striped Manchester waistcoat (salmon-colour and crimson), or the silk coats of the Bull-Doddington age—green, lavender, cinnamon, or plum-colour, not unfrequently spotted with golden strawberries.

There is no knowing in these days of restless luxury what fashion may not revive. Powder is already much used this season in Paris, probably it will not be long before it blows over here; and as for paint, it has been worn for a long while time out of the abstract, nothing, it must be confessed, seems more absurd than to conceal the golden sheen or silky blackness of women's hair under a snow shower of scented flour. But in practice the result is far from unpleasant. Go into a flour-mill and see a robust young miller at work: you will then at once observe what a value the rose colour and healthy carnations of his complexion gain from the whiteness of his hair. Certainly his eyes look richer and darker from the contrast, and the result is an esthetic gain. At all events, powder is better than the gold dust used to spangle the hair of French ladies some seasons ago. That fashion deserved much of the obloquy of the Roman empresses, when careless slaves were sometimes thrown into tanks to feed the lampreys. Gold dust! Why, the glistening of a tress of golden hair, untempered by any such sophistries, excels metallic as much as a sunbeam transcends a streak of yellow paint.

There is no knowing what may not be revived. Perhaps the peasood doublets of Raleigh's time, the sleeves hung with gilt bells of Richard the Second's period, the tight-fitting cote hardies and broad jewelled belts of Edward the Third's barons, or the cocked hats and three-tier wigs of the Georgian era. The Greeks had other views about dress matters. They never changed their style of dress. The plain robe and tunic of Phidias resembled the robe and tunic of Demosthenes; the peplum of Helen hung in similar folds to those of the peplum of Aspasia. The Greeks never grew tired of the simplicity and the statuesque curves of the dress their first sculptors had immortalised. What would they have said to the "Grecian bend," that last distortion of folly and affectation? The purest ideal of the way a woman should walk is the manner in which a milk-girl carries her pail—erect, buoyant, elastic, the bosom thrown forward, the head up. Put such a child of nature, Irish or Welsh, beside a young lady walking in the absurd way now fashionable. It matters little whether the modern belle tries to walk so, or whether high-heeled shoes produce in her that Chinese helplessness. One would think she was trying to play a sort of female pantaloon as she minces forward with pretty helplessness, some form of spinal disease being induced by every step. Farewell to what French cynics call "the grenadier stride" of English women. Women totter forward now, they do not walk. The French "shuffle" and the Spanish "glide" are divine compared with such a style of walking as the Grecian bend produces. The "bend" is ungraceful, unnatural, and unhealthy. But is it useless to remonstrate or revile. What did *Punch* do against crinolines? No folly in dress was ever laughed down. What did Hogarth do against the absurdities of his day? Nothing. It is supposed that women's fickleness in dress arises from a desire to please man. If it does, how is it that a folly in dress never alters one hour the sooner for all man's ridicule or dislike?—*The Graphic*, April 9

## GREAT BANK ROBBERY AT PARIS.

IT is stated that a careful scrutiny of the accounts and books of the bullion department of Messrs. Rothschild's business in Paris has shown a deficit exceeding 2,500,000f., or £100,000. The perpetrator of the robbery is Charles Tassius, a man of forty-nine years of age, of German birth, but long resident in France. He is said to have been a great lover at once of music and of beer. He was the president of the Leiderkranz, a musical association, and a partner in a brewery. His position at Messrs. Rothschilds' was that of manager of the bullion department, and in that capacity it was his duty to purchase ingots of the precious metals, which were offered for sale. The discovery of his frauds was accidentally made in consequence of his delay in forwarding a bulk of 1,000 English sovereigns, for which a customer had paid in 25,000f. Upon his failure to reappear at the bank, his till and chests were searched, and it was discovered that neither the 1,000 sovereigns nor the 25,000f. were there. The police were immediately informed and they succeeded in arresting Tassius, who is partially paralyzed, at the house of a relative. A search was also made at his own residence and a sum of about 20,000f. was found, as also some correspondence which proved that the prisoner had been concerned with a Prussian physician in Bourse speculations which had not been profitable. The Prussian doctor has also been arrested on a charge of complicity in the frauds committed by Tassius, and both prisoners now await judicial examination.

## MR. JOHN MORLEY ON THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I am sure that I express the feelings of the great majority of your women readers when I venture to thank you with the deepest gratitude for the honourable, and, alas! solitary advocacy in the columns of your journal, on a most painful subject, of that which I believe the vast majority of my fellow-country women feel to be their cause.

To downright cynicism, or to insults, such as have found a place in many of your contemporaries, we women care little to reply. Those of us who have lived long enough know very well that cynicism is generally boyish, always shallow, and has at all events little ultimate influence on the great world where human passions are struggling for mastery; and we all of us know that one generous emotion will do more for us than any amount of anonymous insult can do against us. But when a writer like Mr. John Morley brings forward arguments which are stated with calmness, superficial as they seem to us, one cannot but wish to make some reply to reasonings which have satisfied (though we hope only temporarily) one fair and candid mind. Observing with regret that no reply has as yet appeared in the pages of the "Fortnightly Review," I would venture, with your permission, to make a few remarks on the most salient point of Mr. John Morley's letter, although I dare not trespass on your space to do so at any length, or to enter on more than one point.

I will begin by putting aside his very earnest and useful appeal to mistresses of households, with which, probably, every member of the Anti-Contagious Diseases Acts Association heartily sympathises, and in accordance with which they have probably, through the whole of their lives, regulated their own conduct. I will next venture to put aside also his statement—surely an ill-considered one—that "on the whole, it is perhaps not so very much more degrading * * to wear away a life in pandering to the coarse appetite of one sex than * * to the ignoble and monstrous vanity of the other," because I do not think that the principles which are guided by natural instinct, or those who bring their judgments to the severest test of utility, could for one moment accept such a doctrine.

It is stated by Mr. Morley that "the most competent persons are of opinion" that the diseases in question can be checked "by such regulations" as those of the Contagious Diseases Acts. A careful study of the statements on both sides has led myself and most of the members of the Anti-Contagious Diseases Acts Association to the opinion that "the most competent persons" have come to the directly opposite conclusion. But, says Mr. John Morley, "you cannot stop[ped from plead-ing this, because your opposition would be confessedly as strong, whatever the evidence might lead us to conclude as to the sanatory effect of the Acts." Are we "estopped" at all for any such reason? Suppose we were counsel for the defence of a man accused of murder—and supposed we were prepared, if necessary, to assert that the murder, if committed, would have been a justifiable act, should we be, therefore, "estopped" from pleading that he never committed it at all? Just so we are prepared to plead that the disease in question ought not to be stopped at the cost of inflicting on society evils incalculably greater than itself. This does not, in common sense, or in the most rigorous logic, debar us from pleading, to begin with, that you never can stop it by the means you propose. And when we have pleaded this, and you have refused to admit our plea, we are in logic, and should be in any court of justice, still at liberty to go on and urge our next plea—that you had better not stop it, even if you can. And if you accept this, our second plea, we should proceed to advance our third—that the means you propose for stopping it are bad—in an order which, we flatter ourselves, would be admitted in any court of justice.

Nothing can be more rational, it seems to me, than for us to argue, as Mr. John Morley accuses us of doing, that the fundamental viciousness of prostitution is a reason for resisting any enactments, which, even if they tend to mitigate the consequences, are calculated to intensify the original evil. Here we may make use of Mr. Morley's own illustration of the slave trade. Those who disapproved of slavery might reasonably vote for an Act prohibiting the slave trade. Those who disapproved of slavery might reasonably vote for an Act prohibiting the slave trade. Those who, while they condemned the slave trade was, or was supposed to be, not merely a mitigation of some of the natural consequences of slavery, but calculated to diminish slavery itself. It can scarcely be answered that what tends to make prostitutes less repulsive to those who might resort to them has any tendency to diminish prostitution. In one way only could we hope the Contagious Diseases Acts would have any such effect—by making the mode of life insufferable to the poor creatures themselves who practise it. But while death continues to have more terrors to the miserable and degraded than ever-deepening degrees of misery and degradation, we can never hope that these Acts will work in this way. So long as starvation continues to supply the women, it is easier to affect the demand than the supply. For strong as may be the passion which urges the men, it is only the second strongest (if even that) in ordinary animal nature; the clinging to life is the strongest of all, and it is this which actuates the miserable victims of the Contagious Diseases Act condemns to physical suffering for the sake of the safer gratification of vicious men's pleasure.

I contend then that it is because we wish to get at the root of the whole matter that we prefer to insist on the inexpediency and immorality of prostitution, rather than on the multitude of vulnerable points we can only too easily indicate in the particular Acts in question. We are thoroughly sincere and in earnest; we have no cards to hide in the game; and we wish, were it possible, to save time and temper by arguing the matter first upon the widest plea. It is beyond a doubt that upon this plea we shall gain, and have gained (witness the failure of Sir Henry Storks at Newark) an amount of hearty popular sympathy which more petty and narrower consideration seldom have the power to draw forth. Upon this plea we have the sympathy of almost all good women and all good men; upon this very plea, which has the power at the same time to touch the feelings and the conscience, we firmly believe we could most effectually convince the reason of the strictest reasoners. Therefore we prefer to put it prominently forward, although we both may and do have recourse to others also, which, if followed out at length, would, we feel assured, be found sufficient to reply to that large class of minds (which, however influential, we must remember is by no means the majority) which always prefers to argue any subject on the narrowest possible basis.

In conclusion, I would express any regret that Mr. John Morley should even have seemed to careless readers to endorse, in some measure, vulgar prejudice in his opening paragraph. The ladies' manifesto was, he says, "eminently calculated to give a certain ground for the presumptuous notion, current among men of the world, that resort to declamatory *à priori* methods is the incurable vice of women who meddle with political subjects. Very fortunately, this inference was speedily overthrown by the masterly letter of Miss Garrett."

Surely, to draw an inference as to the power of political reasoning of one-half of the human race, from a manifesto issuing from a dozen, or a score, of ladies, and then to withdraw this inference because of a letter written by one lady, is a specimen of rash reasoning from insufficient premises, which the most ignorant women could not easily surpass. Well may Mr. Morley call it presumptuous, and most true is it, as he says, that it is a capital specimen of the sort of reasoning current among "men of the world;" a kind of reasoning to which unluckily imposes only too easily on many candid women, who yield to it from simple amazement at the ludicrous fallacies which educated men palm off upon them as logic; fallacies which the mother-wit of thousands of women enables them to see through, yet which the want of that education which men deny to women prevents them from finding words to expose to the ridicule such fallacies deserve.—I am, sir, yours, &c.

April 6. A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The anonymous correspondent who writes to you to-day on the above subject rather pointedly regrets that no reply to my remarks appeared in the "Fortnightly Review." As this seems to insinuate some unwillingness on my part to give a hearing to opinions from which I differ, perhaps you will allow me to state that a short reply from a member of the Ladies' Association will be published in the June number of the "Review," and the writer will not be anonymous.—Yours obediently, JOHN MORLEY.

April 7.

THE report for the month of April of the German Chemical Society in Berlin states that among the members of the society are a considerable number of young Englishmen and Americans who are at present attending the University in Berlin.

THE Indo-European Telegraph Company's wires have now been permanently completed, and a staff of English clerks provided all through from this country to India. Messages are now arriving every day in from four to six hours, and are accurate beyond, which formerly was not the case.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 8.

THE managers of the Paris theatres are, it appears, about to form themselves into a defence society. The deed of association had been already drawn up, and several important adhesions have been given in. The association will have three main objects in view:—First, to assist managers who may be temporarily in wants of funds; secondly, to resist the arbitrary claims of the Dramatic Authors' Society, "when it may be tempted to abuse its power;" thirdly, to control the exaggerated pretensions of certain stars, who are "in the habit of asserting the greater part of the receipts."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